DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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AS TO STATEHOOD.

Concerning the cause of confusing and contradictory reports upon the question of Utah's admission to statehood, a bill for which is now pending in the United States Senate, the NEWS has wished to have very little to say. This reticence, however, must not be construed either as indifference on our part to that great and important boon proposed to be conferred, or as ignorance concerning the various interests and aspects of the case and the attitude of leading men in Washington concerning it. Our special correspondence has given, we believe, true statements of the matter from time to time, and other information from courses of unquestioned reliability have but confirmed and made more explicit the suggestions and explanations our correspondent has given. It would doubtless surprise local readers to be told that among those who have contributed most to the delay which has overtaken the measure, are men who here at home praise and declaim most loudly against others for fear and disloyalness; that we have citizens among us who have slow but for statehood and in Washington they but against it. The NEWS is in a position to say that such is the fact. We record it with regret, because while all honorable people can respect a man who honestly differs with their views and stubbornly defends his side of any controversy, they have nothing but contempt for a treacherous friend or for a man who while pretending to favor them seeks in a dissembling way to multiply obstacles and pile up embarrassments for their cause.

The attitude of the NEWS on the statehood question has all the time been one of patience and resignation. As long as objection could be urged on reasonable grounds and from reputable sources, we were content to wait—the people for whom we speak have become used to that sort of thing. But we cannot feel to have patience with any cattle-lick methods of politics—attempts to blame others for results which have been largely promoted by the evasive and unscrupulous complainants themselves. Hence we have said, and again say, it will be well for local readers to take with many grains of allowance the charges handled back and forth hereabouts that this or that party, or this or that element or person in either party, is at the bottom of the existing delay and must be regarded as the cause of our disappointment.

This much by way of warning. Now a word from the Senate itself. We quote the exact language of a well-known senator, a neighbor of Utah's and a friend to her interests. He gave the following over his own signature for such use as the NEWS might choose to make of it. There is neither very exhilarating about it, but it is not without its measure of comfort:

"There appears no real opposition to the admission of Utah as a state. Both sides of the Senate chamber, so far as surface indications are concerned, appear to be favorable. I think the real danger lies in delay. It is understood that the Wilson bill will be reported very soon to the Senate, when a debate will open which will probably last for months. This may be preceded or followed by long debate on the various financial questions that are from day to day being presented. When the tariff bill is disposed of it is understood that most of the appropriation bills will be ready for consideration by the Senate. I think, therefore, the real danger lies in delay. The bill which passed the House is in the hands of a subcommittee. As soon as they report I presume the committee as a whole will report upon the measure."

TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

At length the people, and their friends in the Legislature, are squarely confronted with the figures which tell the story of a bankrupt state, "where we stand" financially. The report of the House ways and means committee, which appears in full in another column, contains those figures. There are two views that may be taken of most events, conditions and disappointments which are met with in this life, a cheerful and a gloomy one; and the proposition to increase the Territorial tax from two mills to three and three-fourths mills, is a matter which will test the capacity for observations of taxpayers generally, and test to finer them with the other view. Test a candid, created when money was abundant, and a period of unexampled prosperity was upon us, more or made good by an increase in the burden of taxation at a time like the present, is not a thing to create hilarity among property owners.

But an examination of the figures given by the ways and means committee will show that a heavy increase in the Territorial tax must be had, if no more loads are to be heard, and warrants are to be kept at par. Even with the increase proposed, the treasurer will not merely offset the liabilities, at the close of 1893, meaning that property valuations will remain as high as they were during 1892 and 1893, on assumption which all the evidence goes to show will not be realized. Values are falling all over the Territory, and the assessment rolls of most, if not all, of the counties will fall up considerably less for 1894 than they have for the last two years. Taking the resources and liabilities as the committee give them, and allowing for the increased valuation, there will be a deficit of serious dimensions for the next Assembly to provide for.

All this means a demand for retrenchment. It means that Utah cannot afford to even contemplate the support of two separate institutions for higher education; that salaries must be cut down; that unnecessary expense must be cut off; that Warner's revenue bill ought to pass if it will save $6,000 to the Territory, as to author predicts, and that J. E. Dodds's bill to revise and cut down the fees and perquisites of public officers ought also to pass, if it is found to be in itself or to accomplish its intended purpose.

It will come to many people that $95,000 is a large sum to give to the Territorial system, and that $80,000 and $40,000 for the University and Agricultural College respectively, do not have that appearance of economy which ought to characterize all appropriations of public funds, at least until times improve. Yet these are the allowances made by the committee, in connection with a recommendation that the rate of tax be increased sixty-two and a half per mill.

While the showing is one that calls for economy, it is not one to create discouragement. Utah is all right. There is wisely prevailing among her level-headed and far-sighted men a profound conviction that hard times will not and cannot last long in this Territory, and business men are adjusting and conducting their affairs in accordance with this expectation. But it should not be forgotten by either legislator or taxpayer that retrenchment and economy can be made to hasten the desired prosperity.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Happens probable that within the next few years there will be a considerable increase in the number of sugar factories in the United States. One cause of this is the determination of the fact that in certain sections, particularly west of the Missouri river, the quality of sugar beets that can be raised will enable the large manufacturers to produce an article that equals in quality and commands in price with the best products of the sugar cane. Another feature that encourages the investment of capital in this business is that the market is yet largely supplied from the outside, and that as sugar can be obtained from beets as cheaply in this country as it can be made from cane and beets elsewhere, the nearness of market for the home product offers an advantage to the local manufacturer over the foreign producer.

These facts already have attracted the attention of foreign capitalists familiar with the sugar industry, and several projects have been set on foot for the investment of money in this business in the West. One of these is the proposition just laid before W. H. Mills, land commissioner of the Central Pacific lands, by a wealthy German who has made a specialty of sugar beet culture in his native land. He proposes to take 10,000 acres of land near Lake Tyndale, California, put the entire acreage into beets, and locate a sugar factory there, to be run by water power from the lake. Half a million dollars is to be put in the factory alone, and it is to have a capacity of 120,000,000 pounds of sugar each season—thirty times as much as was made at the Lehi factory last year—making it the largest producer in the United States. There is to be half a million dollars in addition to this as a working capital, and it is expected that this amount of stock will be taken by Americans.

In this Territory there is considerable effort being put forth to establish a sugar factory at Hinckley or some suitable point in Beaver county. There is no question of there being beets in Utah for another factory work as that at Lehi, so far as the quantity of sugar contained here is concerned; there may be room for two more factories to supply the local market, though that is questionable, as the capacity of the Lehi works could be largely increased, and as only four of a second factory, if built, and three could supply the home demand for years to come.

But the investment of such a large amount of money as is necessary in the operation of an enterprise of this kind requires that all the conditions surrounding the industry should be carefully considered. There are several important features connected with this matter. Although the Lehi factory has been very successful under the circumstances, it has been so only through the most careful and economical management. It should be also remembered that owners under the circumstances referred to—in a year of financial depression like this—cease the making of both ends meet in current expenses with little to spare for wear on plant—a result that would be hardly satisfactory in a season of general business prosperity. It might be suggested in this connection that while the Lehi factory is on the road to prosperity through the energy of its promoters and the encouragement received from the people, as a financial investment it is not yet out of the woods. Had it not been that there were good transportation facilities to the Lehi works and that a large section of the country close by was such that it became tributary through the ability of the farmers to get their beets to market cheaply and thus secure for themselves good returns—the economy necessary to induce them to raise sugar beets—the factory would have proved a failure.

At some time in the future, a new sugar factory might be successfully established, say in Davis county, close to the city at Ogden, or in some similar location near centers of business and population, where the soil is suitable to sugar beet culture and the farms are so situated that it is only a short distance to the railways, and where the haul on these is short and competition sufficiently close to bring the cost of transportation to a low figure. These conditions certainly do not exist at present in the Beaver valley. They may do so some time, but the probability is in the being in the near future is hardly sufficient to warrant the entry of much capital on the project. The NEWS has no inclination to discourage the people on the Beaver in the matter of home industries; our success desire is to do the opposite. In this situation we would feel that we were derelict in our duty were we to fail to point out the fact that an attempt to establish a sugar factory on the Beaver at the present time would probably result in failure, loss of confidence in the promoters of the scheme, and consequent discouragement to and injury to the cause of home industry. The good people of that ambitious county can do much better by coming forward and buying some of the stock of the Lehi factory, which is still in need of aid.

Among the attributes that can be observed in communities is one frequently and markedly exhibited by the actions of a flock of sheep—when one jumps in a certain direction there is a general inclination to go the same way. This feature is one that under many circumstances deserves encouragement, as it indicates a unanimity that is valuable and commendable. But it does not do to become intemperate in this respect, nor when there seems to be a success made in any particular line of business or manufacture, for people to rush into that branch till it is overdone and made a failure all around. Instances of this kind, of which there have been a number in Utah, should serve as warnings for the future. There are plenty of home industries which can be yet successfully started in Utah, and which could be inaugurated under present conditions, with ample support from the start. Some of these are eminently suited to the Beaver valley and the attention of its people. We suggest to all hands that the present movement for a new sugar factory be promptly dropped.

CULTIVATE CHEERFULNESS

The NEWS occasionally publishes in its reading columns items of news which it does not approve of, and gives space for the presentation of views which it does not altogether endorse. This is the practice of every newspaper, we presume, and it will have been noticed by every reader who at times has seen in the news columns of his particular journal arguments and sentiments which in the editorial columns have been roughly criticized and clearly condemned.

Now then, as in the matter of home manufacture and the encouragement of local industries, on which subject a long address from the Manufacturers' Bureau of this city appears in another column, we have to say that while the objects of that appeal and the interests of that great subject are as dear to us as they possibly can be to any one in the community, we still disapprove of some of the statements therein made, and cannot regard them as either wise or judicious at this time. In the first place, it is not the statement that the local community saw thirty millions of dollars to outside merchants everywhere? Where are the thousands that show such a grievous condition of affairs? Would not the appeal have been just as impressive, just as patriotic and just as true if that expenditure had been reduced about two-thirds? Is it not a fact that we only saw a little over one-third of thirty millions? We ask merely for information.

Secondly, is there any particular virtue or appropriateness in thinking this sort of statement at all? We do not believe in misrepresenting or exaggerating anything that might lead to injure our credit, or in narrowing information that our creditors have a right to know in order to protect themselves or that we somehow might ever to bear in mind. We do not believe in shutting our eyes to the facts—and otherwise—and making no effort to help ourselves out of any embarrassments into which we may have come. But on the other hand, we do not see either profit, policy or sense in emitting calamity howls or getting up a wail. We are proud to be able usually to take the hopeful view of things, solely and in reason; and while advocating retrenchment, economy, caution and all kindred objects, we are above the fear that everything is to a wholly desperate state and that we are going all to pieces in the bow-wows.

We do not seem to say that the appeal of the Manufacturers, from using this depressing and discouraging story not by any means. Its logic is sound, its spirit commendable, its phrasing eloquent. And yet in some respects it does not seem to be to be quite the thing. Perhaps in a single course we can suggest wherein it grates. The NEWS thinks that if there is anything more objectionable than the celebration of wealth it is the celebration of poverty.

Two INTERESTING industrial items from the February number of the Irrigation Age, New York:

The Arid West is increasing in the production of wealth making "Sunny Jim" of some such week, a product of aridity, is in active demand for the same and its sales increase. Lots of indigo seeds and sugar cane, a, in rows of seeds. Tassels and is an article of commerce and manufacture, it is of more value on the world's markets than all the products of Utah.

President William Palmer of the Rio Grande Western road says this 30,000 acres of Utah land had flowed in some ten weeks, in proceeds, with the proceeds sent to Boston, going as much as the entire product of Utah last year, which amounted to 1,000,000 tons.

For the next number an article on "Irrigation in Utah" is promised from our responsible sagebrush friend, Joel Hemenway.

THREE CHURCHES

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How important it is to every one that the blood should be kept in good condition, and yet how few people there are to whom the subject seems to give any concern. We wish here to emphasize three points.

First, the Blood. Health depends on the state of the blood. The blood nourishes all the elements which go to make up the organs of the body, and carries away all impurities and useless material. Every bone, muscle, nerve and tissue lives upon what the blood feeds to it. Moreover, every beat of the heart, every opening of the breath, everything flashing through the brain, needs a supply of pure blood, to be done rightly and well.

Second, the Nervous. The nervous race as a whole is to great need of a good blood purifier. There are 2,400 disorders incident to the human frame, the largest majority arising from the impure or diseased condition of the blood. Scrofula, a disease as old as antiquity, has been inherited by generation after generation, and must exist itself today virulent and virtually unchanged from the ancient forms. If we are so fortunate as to escape hereditary impurities in the blood, we may contract disease from the germs in the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink.

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